

# THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 23RD, 1897.

NUMBER 12

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COAL.—Large stocks of the best Cardiff steam Coal always kept in Rio-de-Peço on Conceição Island.

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The best desinfectant for vessels

Recommended for daily use especially  
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These locomotive engines are adapted to every variety of service, and are built accurately to standard gauges and templates. Like parts of different engines of same class perfectly interchangeable.

Passenger and Freight Locomotives, Mine Locomotives, Narrow Gauge Locomotives, Steam Street Cars, etc., etc.

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Special attention given to the Sectional Construction of Carriages for shipment to Foreign Railways.

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Exporter of Bordeaux Wines;

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Exporter of Cognac

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The standard preventive against the perils of a tropical climate, counteracting the effects of excessive heat and normalising the functions of the stomach, intestines, liver, and kidneys. Cures headaches, acidity of the stomach, biliousness, gout and rheumatism in its less acute forms. Mixed with their milk, it prevents bowel troubles with children. It is also a valuable relief for women *encrente*. Pleasant and refreshing, it can be taken freely as a beverage, and is the only alkaline draught that forms no dangerous deposits in the stomach, intestines and bladder.

For this important contribution to medical science and practice, Her Britannic Majesty conferred the honor of knighthood upon its inventor, Sir James Murray, M. D. His signature, written with green ink, is found upon the label of every genuine bottle.

Price, in all pharmacies,

Rs 1500 per bottle.

## THOMAS J. LIPTON

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LIPTON'S Hams,  
LIPTON'S Jams,  
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LIPTON'S Groceries

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For sale just arrived two splendid Eagle racing  
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One Eagle tandem 34 kilos  
All latest 1897 model  
To treat room 24, Carson's Hotel.

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Established 1782

Authorized by Imperial Decree No. 8,057 of March 24th, 1881.

Insures against risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise and offers the best of guarantees with the most favorable conditions.

G. C. Anderson, Agent

2, Rua General Camara—1st floor.

This company has just issued in London an Insurance policy for the Aitchison, Topka and S. F. Railway Company, United States of America, for the amount of \$17,380,156.00 (£ 3,624,865), having received the respective premium amounting to £169,100.00 (£ 35,739).

No other company has ever taken so large a risk up to the present date.

## COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

Fire and Marine.

Capital £2,500,000

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Walter Block &amp; Co.

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## THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

Capital £1,000,000 sterling

Reserve fund £500,000

Agent in Rio de Janeiro

G. C. Anderson.

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## ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL

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Insures against the risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise of every kind at reduced rates.

John Moore &amp; Co, agents.

No. 8, Rua da Candelaria

## LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

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Reserve fund £670,355

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Edward Ashworth &amp; Co.

No. 50 Rua 19 de Março.

## BRITISH &amp; FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD

Capital £1,000,000 sterling

Reserve fund £1,328,751

Uncalled capital £2,400,751

Agent: P. E. Swanwick.  
27, Rua 19 de Março, 1st floor

## GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Smith Youle &amp; Co.

No. 38 Rua 19 de Março.

## THE BRAZILIAN COAL CO., LIMITED.

Representatives of

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Idem Cardiff

A constant supply of fresh steam coal "Cory's Merthyr" always on hand. Prompt delivery at reasonable prices. Tugboats always ready for service.

OFFICES:

Praca do Comercio, Salas 26 and 27

Entrance: Rua Gen. Camara

DEPOT:

Ilha dos Ferreiros!

## Travellers' Directory.

## São Paulo:

Daily express leaves Central Railway station at 6 a.m.; returning leaves S. Paulo at 5 a.m.

Numerous steamers weekly for Santos, connecting with the São Paulo Railway.

## Cachambará and Lamparby:

Central Railway (São Paulo express) to Cmezeiro, thence by Minas and Rio Railway to destination.

## Juiz de Fora, Barbacena, Ouro Preto, etc.:

Daily express leaves Central Railway station at 6:45 a.m. Connects with all the branch lines along the main line (Minas Gerais) of that railway.

## Petropolis:

Barca leaves the Praia at 4 p.m. daily, except Sundays and holidays, to connect with railway at Minas. Passenger train leaves S. Francisco Xavier station (Central Railway) at 7 a.m. and 5:15 p.m., on all land routes (passengers should take the suburban train at the Central Railway station of 6:25 a.m., and 4:45 p.m. to connect with Petropolis train.) Returning from Petropolis, the "barca" train leaves at 7:30 a.m., except Sundays and holidays, and the "barca" train leaves at 6 a.m. and 3:30 p.m.

On Sundays and holidays the barca leaves the Praia at 7 a.m., and returning the train leaves Petropolis at 4 p.m., giving excursions about six hours in Petropolis.

## Nova Friburgo:

Barca leaves the Praia das Marinhas at 6 a.m. daily and at 3 p.m. on Saturdays, to connect with the Leopoldina Railway at São João de Manaus. Returning, trains leave Nova Friburgo at 2:25 p.m., daily, and at 6 a.m. on Mondays.

## Corcovado:

Regular trains, week days, leave 51, Rua Cosme Velho (Laranjeiras) at 8 and 11 a.m., and 2 and 5:30 p.m., returning leave the summit at 7:30 and 9:30 a.m., 4:30 and 7 p.m. On Sundays and holidays, the hours are: ascending 6:30 a.m., 9:30 and 11 a.m., 12:30, 2, 3:30, 5:15 and 8 p.m.; descending, 10:30, 11:30 a.m., 12:30, 2:30, 4:30, 6, 7 and 9 p.m. Each train gives the excursionist half an hour on the summit.

## Official Directory

U.S. LEGATION.—Petropolis. THOMAS L. THOMPSON Minister.

BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraí (opposite Custom House). Petropolis. EDMUND C. H. PHILIPS, Minister.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 66, Rua Theophilo Ottoni. Wm. T. TOWNE, Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 1, rua Visconde de Itaboraí (opposite Custom House). J. WILLIAM G. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.

## Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rita Xavier da Veiga. Morning service every Sunday at 11 a.m. Holy communion after morning service on the first Sunday of the month and at 9 a.m. on the last Sunday. Evening service during Lent according to notice. Baptism after morning service at all other times by arrangement.

HENRY MOSLEY, M.A., British Chaplain.

181, Rua das Laranjeiras.

IGREJA EVANGÉLICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Largo de São Joaquim, No. 199. Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays: Prayer meeting at 10 a.m.; Worship at 11 a.m.; Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 5 p.m.; Gospel preaching at 6:30 p.m., on Wednesdays Biblical study, and preaching at 7 p.m.

JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo de Catedre. English services at 12 m. Sundays. Prayer service every Sunday at 7:30 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Sundays: 10:30 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Sundays: 7 p.m. Wednesdays: E. A. TILLY and MANOEL D. CAMARGO, Pastors. Sunday School 11 a.m.; a Fabica, Carioca, Shadys, 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. Rev. FRANK WIDDEMEYER, Pastor.

PRYSCYTHIAN CHURCH.—No. 15 Travessa da Baneira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., Sundays: 10:30 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Wednesdays: JAMES B. RODGERS, Pastor. Residence: Rua Princesa Imperial 33.

HAPPIST CHURCH.—Rua de São Anna No. 75. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; and every Wednesday at 7 p.m. W. B. BAGBY, Pastor. Caixa 352.

IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIO CHUELO.—234 Rua D. Anna Neys, Estação da Ribeirinha. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. FRANKLIN H. NASCIMENTO, Pastor. Primary School in the church building.

## Professional Directory

Dr. William Frederick Eisenlohr, German Physician, Office: 73, Rua General Camara, Consulting hours from 12 to 3 p.m.

Englishmen and Americans wishing to learn Portuguese should apply to Prof. L. MARCHANT, Instituto Marchant, N. 68, Rue Sete de Setembro.

## Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 20 Rua d'Ajuda.—H. C. TUCKER, Agent.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—Rua São Pedro de Setembro No. 41.—On site, the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages.

JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.—24, Rua Gonçalves Dix-Sept. Open from noon to 6 p.m. For terms, apply to Librarian.

RIO SEAMENS' MISSION.—*Rest and Reading Room*—23, Rua da Saude, 1st floor; W. J. LUCAS, Missionary. Books of books, magazines, papers, etc., also of left-off clothing, will be gratefully received at the Mission or at No. 25, Rua Theophilo Ottoni.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—No. 96, Rua da Assemblea, 1st floor. Rooms open from 6:30 to 9:30 p.m. Secretaries' office hours: from noon to 1 o'clock p.m. Antonio V. de Andrade, President; Myron A. Clark, General Secretary; R. A. W. Sloan, Treasurer.

Wanted a small, furnished house. Address: W. Office of this paper.

A young man, newly arrived from London, with a practical knowledge of Portuguese, Spanish & French seeks employment. Had a commercial education. Will any one be kind enough to recommend him to a place. Letters to G. V. Murphy, Royal Hotel.

[March 23rd, 1897]

—There has been opened in Santiago an institute for the treatment of persons bitten by dogs or other animals attacked, or suspected of being attacked, with rabies. The provincial and departmental authorities have orders to provide patients with the means of conveyance to Santiago. The application of the serum is performed gratis, and patients without means will be provided with accommodation in one of the Santiago hospitals.—*Chilian Times*.

—The public expenditure in Chile in 1897, as voted by congress, is as follows:

Interior	.....	\$10,741,172.18
Foreign Affairs	.....	1,341,417.04
War	.....	679,688.00
Colonisation	.....	625,060.00
Justice	.....	3,567,941.17
Public Instruction	.....	5,757,653.14
Finance	.....	18,636,141.90
War	.....	12,723,258.12
Marine	.....	8,500,117.42
Industry	.....	835,589.00
Public Works	.....	18,770,791.81

Total ..... \$8,265,829.78

## RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The Argentine torpedo-cruiser *Santu Fé* ran on some rocks near Colonia Uruguay, on Friday last, and will, it is reported, be a total loss.

—The official news given to the press by the Uruguayan government is simply absurd. Even the children in the streets could not help sniffling derisively over such falsehoods.

—The *Moderato* Times of the 9th inst. says that various Argentine newspapers have been suppressed in the Montevideo postoffice to prevent, it is supposed, the circulation of a certain manifesto. This would be quite as effectual as the attempt of the ostrich to conceal himself by sticking his head under the sand.

—The special commissioner of the *Financial News* will be surprised to learn on his arrival in Europe that the soft-threatened revolution in Uruguay, which he did not believe would occur, has really broken out and is in a fair way to win. Mr. Hervey should now confess that something more than a hasty visit is necessary to enable a man to talk authoritatively about South American affairs.

—Montevideo telegrams of the 20th and 21st announce a government victory over Apparicio Sarría near Melo. An official telegram received at Porto Alegre also gives the same news. The *Correio do Povo* received news from Livramento on the 22nd, however, that the fight occurred on the 19th between Apparicio and Muñiz, and that the latter was completely routed and his force dispersed. At the beginning of the fight, a force of 300 police deserted and joined the revolutionists.

—Three years ago the stationmaster of the Central Uruguay railway, Mr. Frank Lewis, was murdered by a revengeful employee named Carvalho. In his first trial the assassin was acquitted on the plea of self-defence, although the evidence showed that Lewis had no weapons and had not assaulted or threatened the man. An appeal resulted in Carvalho's condemnation to ten years imprisonment, and now a second appeal again secures his acquittal. It is quite clear why murder is so common in Uruguay and Argentina.

—A telegram from Montevideo reported a severe fight last week at Tre Arboles, near the Passo do los Toros, Uruguay, in which the government force failed to dislodge the revolutionists under Major Lamas. This implies a severe defeat for the government. Telegrams from Rio Grande confirm this conjecture. It was expected that Major Lamas would unite with Apparicio, Nunes and others on the 21st, when their army would number 8,000 men. From Uruguay it is reported that 300 revolutionists, accompanied by Dr. Eduardo de Acevedo Diaz and others, landed at Cardelito on the 15th. The whole interior of the country is said to be in the hands of the revolutionists. The government still publishes favorable reports from Montevideo.

—A most important and interesting point of law has just been decided by the Supreme Court. Mr. Samuel Johnston brought an action against Mr. James Knott, Prince line of steamers, for breach of contract, claiming the damages therein stipulated. Mr. Knott under advice of his counsel pleaded that he was not within the jurisdiction of the Argentine law, being domiciled in Newcastle-on-Tyne, in which city the contract was signed. Furthermore, he pleaded that action should be brought in the federal, not in the commercial court, as under law of 13 Sep. 1868, all questions concerning ships, navigation and seamen and relating thereto, were to be exclusively under federal jurisdiction. Mr. Thomas B. Holway, on behalf of Mr. Johnston, maintained that as the contract was to be fulfilled in Buenos Aires, it was decidedly under the jurisdiction of the Argentine law, no matter where Knott might be domiciled. Furthermore, that it did not come under the law of 13 Sep. 1868, in any way, being a simple commercial contract for services to be rendered and having nothing whatever to do with navigation or seamen. The commercial judge gave the verdict in Knott's favor on both pleas and Mr. Holway appealed. The camera reversing the verdict on both points, Knott thereupon appealed to the Supreme Court and the verdict has again been given against him on both points with costs, thereby upholding Mr. Holway's interpretation of the law.—*Buenos Aires Herald*.

## Banks.

## LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

Capital..... £ 1,500,000  
Capital paid up..... 750,000  
Reserve fund..... 600,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO  
10, Rue da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:  
LISBON, OPORTO, PARÁ,  
PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO  
CAMPINAS, RIO GRANDE DO SUL,  
PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO,  
BUENOS AIRES AND NEW YORK.

Also on:

Messrs. Glynn, Mill, Currie &amp; Co.,

LONDON

Messrs. Mallet Frères &amp; Co.,

PARIS

Messrs. Schröder &amp; Co., J. H. Schröder &amp; Co.,

HAMBURG

Messrs. Joh. Berenberg, Gossler &amp; Co.,

HAMBURG

Messrs. Granet Brown &amp; Co.,

GENOA

BRAZILIANISCHE BANK FÜR  
DEUTSCHLAND.

Established in Hamburg on 16th December 1887 by the "Direction des Droits de Généralité" in Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg," Hamburg.

Capital. 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH-OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.  
(Capital 100.)Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos  
(Capital 50.) (Capital 15.)

Draws on:  
Germany..... Direction der Disconto  
Gesellschaft Berlin, and corresp.  
Norddeutsche Bank, Hamburg, and corresp.  
M. A. von Rothschild  
Söhne, Frankfurt a. M.  
England..... N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London  
Manchester and Liverpool District  
Banking Company, Limited, London  
Union Bank of London, Limited, London  
(Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., London.  
France..... Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches  
Compagnie Nationale d'Escompte de  
Paris, Paris  
Heine & Co., Paris  
Lazard Frères & Co., Paris  
André Nendze & Co., Paris.  
Portugal..... Banco Lisboa & Açores and corresp.  
and any other countries  
Opens accounts current.  
Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.  
Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares  
etc., and transacts every description of banking business.

Krah-Petersen,  
Directors.THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE  
BANK, LIMITED.

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue de la Paix.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 20, Rue da Alfandega.

Authorised by Decree No. 591, of 17th October, 1891.

Subscribed capital. £ 1,500,000  
Realized do. 900,000  
Reserve fund. 1,000,000

## BRANCHES:

Paria, 16, rue de la Paix, Pará, Buenos  
Aires, Montevideo, Rosario, Mendoza and Payandé.

DRAWS ON:  
London and County Banking Co., Ltd.—LONDON.  
Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.—PARIS.  
Banco de Portugal and agencies.—PORTUGAL.  
And on all the chief cities of Europe.

Also on:

Brown Brothers & Co.—NEW YORK.  
First National Bank of Chicago.—CHICAGO.

THE BRITISH BANK OF  
SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.HEAD OFFICE: 2 A. MOORGATE ST.  
London E. C.

Capital..... £ 1,000,000  
Idem paid up..... 500,000  
Reserve fund..... 380,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro:  
31 A, Rue 1º de Março

Branches at:

S. PAULO, SANTOS, BAHIA, PARA, MONTEVIDEO,  
BUENOS AIRES AND ROSARIO

Agencies at Pernambuco, Ceará, Maranhão and

Rio Grande do Sul.

Draws on its Head Office in London:

The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited,  
LONDON.

Messrs. Heine &amp; Co., PARIS.

Messrs. J. Berenberg, Gossler &amp; Co., HAMBURG,

and correspondents in Germany.

Sig. Giusto Belinzaghi  
and correspondents in ITALY.

The Bank of New York, N. B. A., NEW YORK.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and transacts  
every description of Banking business.

## TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

John Bull has the shocking reputation of relying more on his money bags for success in war than on his arms. A late French cartoon represented the Frenchman starting forth for war with a ballet dancer on each arm; the German armed with huge maps; whilst the British is content with a big bag of yester-ning. General Kitchener, to our shame, has just confirmed this superstition by buying back from the Mahdi Klartoom and Berber instead of spending a heap of money and a lot of valuable British claret in fighting for them. Caning General Kitchener! perfidious Albion! We scarcely know which to condemn most, the shamelessness of John Bull in corrupting the gentle dervishes, or their readiness to be bribed! A very long time ago Quevedo sang "padrino caballo es Don Dinko," he don't seem to have lost much of his influence since then.

H. B. M.'s minister at Lima, Captain Jones, has, if we are to believe the cable, got on a very considerable spree, insulted the minister of the exterior, and been kicked out (*expulsado*) of government house. What seems to have upset Capt. Jones' equilibrium was the failure of the Peruvian government to pay the balance of its postal accounts. This is said to be the second time that Capt. Jones has gone for the Peruvian minister. Truly a "whisky and haras" in the Spanish proverb puts it.

The Reichstag is sturdily resisting the Emperor's little bill, though William is not likely to care much whether it gives its consent or not, and can always order the ships and trust to luck to find the money afterwards as we do here, only he won't even want a shill of indemnity as our rulers do to whitewash such fishy proceedings.

A fight has at length come off between the government troops and revolutionists in Uruguay, and as even the fiscalized cables confess that the loyal forces were unable to make any impression on the rebel situation, we may conclude that the latter won the day. *Vive la Revolución!*

Misfortune never comes alone: the week of the *Ville de St. Nazaire*, on its way from N. York to the W. Indies, is followed by that of the *Loire* from Bayonne to Hamburg, with the loss of 80 lives on the first and 14 on the second. *Deep in the roaring tide they plunged to eulless night.*"

## OTHER COUNTRIES.

Four hundred thousand persons have fled from Bombay to escape the plague, a simple explanation of the decrease of mortality.

The Sanitary Congress has closed its sittings at Venice and signed a convention which, let us hope, will put an end to the quarantine freaks of S. American governments.

Yoshitaka Hartmann, the crown prince of Japan, has joined the majority at the early age of 17 years.

In France the celebrated Arton is taking his revenge by wholesale denunciation of public men. Fifteen deputies are said to be implicated and are to be prosecuted. Republican morals are not improving, and after all it's not only in S. America that *use caeen haras*, as the Spanish proverb puts it.

The Reichstag is sturdily resisting the Emperor's little bill, though William is not likely to care much whether it gives its consent or not, and can always order the ships and trust to luck to find the money afterwards as we do here, only he won't even want a shill of indemnity as our rulers do to whitewash such fishy proceedings.

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## THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Nothing but contradictions from the East one case stating that the blockade of Crete commenced on 15th and others that it would only begin on the 21st. Any kind of rumor seems good enough for news agencies to transmit, and as for their clients, why they pay their money and take their choice of the assortment of lies and contradictions.

The declaration made by M. Hanotaux in the French chamber relative to the determination of the powers to coerce Greece was approved by a large majority. Next day Lord Salisbury stated in the house of lords that M. Hanotaux's statement of the case was correct, not venturing, it appears, to make an independent defence of his unpopular policy. Is M. Hanotaux to become the British as well as the Russian minister of foreign affairs? England is taking a very back seat in this affair. Lord Salisbury is said to have refused to receive the Greek minister.

In the lords, Lord Harcourt and Kimberley have made great speeches protesting against the policy of bolstering up the rotten Turkish empire, and the grand old man has come out with a pamphlet that has stirred England's heart, and may yet oblige our government to consider its ways. An Austrian warship has sunk a Grecian vessel engaged in provisioning the troops in Crete, the first direct act of hostility to Greece.

King Christian has telegraphed to his son of congratulating him on his heroic attitude. The officers who visited Colonel Vassos state that he has 40,000 men well armed and intrenched, and if he determines to resist, as seems likely, 8,000 men will be required to coerce him. The Greek gunboats *Alpheus* and *Peneus* have retired to Piraeus. The last cable states that the powers are disagreed as to what must be done, and that Lord Salisbury wishes to treat singly with Greece. Germany and Austria have declined Montrouz's kind invitation to send troops to Crete. British, French and Italian reinforcements have already started. The Cretans themselves continue to protest against the action of the powers, and insist that they will only be satisfied with annexation to Greece.

The powers are now said to be considering the nomination of Prince George of Greece as governor of the island, which perhaps would be the best solution of the muddle if it were true, but seems rather unlikely.

## SCRUTATOR.

OF THE copper money, to the value of 10,000,000 lire, in 20-centime pieces, circulated in Italy from 1893 to 1895, Birmingham coined 6,000,000 lire, as the Italian mints did not possess the necessary machinery. For the nickel money tenders were invited from abroad. Messrs. Krupp, of Berndorf, who received the contract, coined 15,000,000 lire in 20-centime pieces, at a charge of 3.85 lire per kilo. Five million lire were coined in the country.

The principal cause for the depressed condition of quinine may be found in the heavy shipments of cinchona bark from Java. Last year they amounted to over ten million pounds, and in 1895 the movement was one and a quarter million pounds less. The shipments of bark last month were extraordinary, being nearly 900,000 pounds. This is an enormous increase when compared with 300,000 pounds in 1893. These figures cover the movement to Amsterdam. Growers are likely to become discouraged, as forced offerings of bark cause prices to decline and profits to disappear. Java is likely to remain the principal producer of bark, however, owing to the percentage of quinine it contains, but the cultivation may be under the auspices of a syndicate.—New York *Shipping and Commercial List*, Jan. 30.

## Léon Housset,

General Manager.

## Missing Friends.

Information wanted at the British Consulate General, No. 2, Rue General Camara, as to the following:

STEWART.—Friends in Victoria, British Columbia, are desirous of receiving news of Mr. Stewart who is supposed to have come from Santos to Rio some years ago. Probably employed as book-keeper or clerk.

March 20th, 1897.

## TO LET.

From 25th April, a small, furnished châlet, on a hill within 30 minutes of Largo da Caricola, moderate rent. Apply to G. clo this office.

## Grande Hotel Internacional

SITUATED ON THE PICTURESQUE

SANTA THERESA HILL,  
Rue do Aqueduto No. 108;

Telephone 8018

Is served every 15 minutes by the electric tram-cars line from the town (leaving the Largo do Carroca) close to the doors of this hotel, and Silvestre.

This establishment, the first in Brazil, for its elegance, comfort and situation amidst forests and enjoying the most magnificent scenery views of the mountains, town, the harbor and high seas, is most suitable for families and gentlemen of distinction.

Excellent restaurant, always ready.

Finest wines and liquors. Numerous shower and warm baths. Purest air, temperature bracing and invigorating. No health resort in the world is better.

For further information apply to FREDERICK MENTZERS,

ASSOCIATION 72.

Telephone 206.

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GEORGE'S

Lunch Room and Restaurant.

Recently renovated and improved throughout. The most conveniently located restaurant in the city, being situated in the heart of the business district and within a minute's walk of the Praça and Postoffice. Special pains taken to provide a first-class table and prompt service.

RUA DA ALFANDEGA, NO. 3.

1st floor.

**Grande Hotel dos Estrangeiros**  
PRAÇA FERREIRA VIANNA

(Café)

Telephone NO. 5,008

This hotel, which has been completely restored, is situated in the best part of the city, receiving air and light from all four sides, close to the cleanest beach of the city, surrounded by a large garden; has large, comfortable rooms newly and well furnished, good shower and warm baths, disinfector in the water-closets, drinking water filtered by the Pasteur system, good table-service, and is, therefore, to be considered the first hotel of this capital.

Posseus also a sumptuous saloon and splendid table-service for banquets.

Its restaurant and service cannot be exceeded.

**Grande Hotel Metropole**

181, RUA DAS LARANGEIRAS, 181

This popular Hotel has been completely and thoroughly restored and has been provided with sanitary improvement of every description, including a hygienic system of sewerage, flushing tanks and ventilating pipes.

The apartments have been repainted and repapered throughout and are luxuriously furnished. The dining-room has also been refitted, and no expense has been spared to make this.

The most comfortable Hotel

in the city. The baths have likewise been improved.

As before, particular pains will be taken to provide the best guests of this Hotel with a first-class table, and with the best of service and attention. The electric tram passes the door every few minutes, making it the most convenient as well as the pleasantest Hotel in Rio de Janeiro.

Café and Hotel Amazonas,

FORMERLY "BRAGANÇA,"

20 - 22, PRAÇA TIRADENTES, 20 - 22

CORNER OF

Rua Sete de Setembro.

This establishment dispenses of a first class service, well ventilated rooms, and all possible accommodations, Iced drinks and choppas.

Open until 1 a.m.

David Duran,

PROPRIETOR.

Nectandra Amara Pills.

These wonderful pills, so useful and beneficial in all affections of the stomach and intestines, are obtainable in all places where a post-office exists; the manufacturer will forward by registered mail and to any given address, if accompanied by money: 1 box for 25,000, 1/2 dozen boxes for 12,500 and One dozen boxes for 20,000.

Address: JOAQUIM BUENO DE MIRANDA, No. 72, Rue de S. Pedro, 1st floor, Rio de Janeiro.

### Residence to Let.

A large and conveniently situated residence, 100 Rua de Mesquita, Andaraí, with accommodations for a large family and every convenience for comfort, together with ample grounds. The house is elegantly furnished, principally with English furniture. It will be sold to the tenant if desired. The house will be let on contract. Information given at this office or on the premises.

### MANAGER OR BOOKKEEPER.

Scotchman (27), at present in foreign banking institution in the River Plate, desires appointment as above in Brazil; 4 years in the country, commercial and banking experience. References from present and past employers.

Address: B, c/o this office.

### SPANISH ATROCITIES.

The *New York Times* of January 31st publishes the following news dispatch from Jacksonville, Fla., in regard to the progress of the war in Cuba. It looks as though the Spaniard can beat the Turk at his own favorite pastime. The dispatch says:

Every mail from Cuba brings tales of massacres of innocent women and children, and of the most unheard-of torture of pacifists.

Specials from Key West to-day give the burning of the insurgents' hospital and the killing of helpless wounded or sick Cubans. Near Placetas, in Pinar del Rio province, the insurgents had a large hospital where were quartered many sick and wounded soldiers. The well-known leper hospital of Cardosa, in which were about twenty unfortunates, was situated close by. Guarding the insurgent hospital was a company of Cuban amazons numbering about seventy, under command of Senorita Inez Alvarez, whose father and brothers had been killed by the Spaniards, and who had taken up arms for revenge. The hospital was in a solitary location, and was thought to be safe from Spanish molestation. But the colonel of the Spanish regiment, de Bourbon, operating in that district, learned of the hospital's location, and sent 500 men to destroy it.

The Spaniards attacked it at night, and the first thing they did was to fire the buildings. The inmates and the amazon guards awoke to find flames roaring about them. The sick and wounded soldiers could not escape, but the amazons rushed out, only to be greeted by a murderous fire. They fought bravely, but they were only a handful compared to the Spaniards, and were soon shot down. Many of them were only wounded, but even these were killed, save eight, whose great beauty led the Spanish commander to order them saved for a fate worse than death.

In the hospital there were over seventy sick and wounded soldiers, six surgeons, and ten nurses. Not one of these escaped, and, including the amazons, nearly 150 fell victims to the Spanish thirst for slaughter.

Returning, the Spaniards passed the leper hospital, which they set fire to, and nearly all of the inmates perished in the flames.

Gen. Weyler's presence seems to inspire his soldiers to special acts of savagery. As Weyler's column advances, they are flanked by flying squadrons which burn huts and murder or capture inmates. The corpses greatly outnumber the prisoners. As one of these flying squadrons was advancing, a batch of Cuban huts was discovered near the great cave of Mozote, a famous natural curiosity in Matanzas province. The Spaniards proceeded to fire the huts, and while so engaged were fired upon, four troopers being killed. The shots confused the Spaniards, and gave the Cubans, some forty in number, including women and children, time to escape to the cave of Mozote. The Cubans, who were led by Enrique Rodriguez and his five grown sons, barricaded the cave, and determined to sell their lives dearly. The cave had hardly been barricaded when the Spaniards arrived. They demanded that the Cubans surrender, and this being refused, attempted to break down the barricade. The Cubans fired, killing and wounding several Spaniards.

The Spaniards then managed to build a great fire against the mouth of the cave, and, with rifles and machetes

ready, waited for the flames and smoke to drive out the Cubans. Facing clemency, the hopeless Cubans broke through the wall of fire, only to be greeted by a murderous volley. Enrique Rodriguez and his five sons and eight other male members of the Cuban party were killed outright, and several others who were wounded were quickly butchered. The Cuban women and children rushed through the flames to escape suffocation, but their clothing ignited, and eleven of them burned to death, the Spaniards not offering to aid them. Among the women who perished were five beautiful daughters of Enrique Rodriguez. Six little children, ranging in age from four to eight years, were also cremated. In all over thirty Cubans died by Spanish bullet, machete, and fire. Not a man escaped.

The survivors were Senora Rodriguez, several other women, and a few little children. They were taken to Matanzas city and lodged in prison as "enemies of Spain."

### THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a summary of the daily coffee reports and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 23RD, 1897.

If it is contrary to the orders and wishes of the government to have the battalions filled with impressed recruits, why then are the men thus illegally recruited held? Why has the government not ordered the immediate release of every man thus illegally forced into military service? It is stated that fully two thousand recruits have been secured by means of military and police press-gangs in this city. The hint has been carried on by day as well as by night. Hundreds of laboring men, mechanics and clerks have been compelled to stay away from their employments for fear of seizure in the public streets. The witnesses of these outrages are numbered by the thousands. And yet, only a few days ago the government publicly declared that forcible recruitment has not been authorized, is illegal, and would be no longer permitted. And even after that it was continued, and in spite of the alleged assertion by the minister of justice that the victim of any such assault would have recourse to the courts in prosecuting his assailants. Well, we are a simple, long-suffering generation we know, but the minister must not expect too much of us. The poor boy caught by a press-gang, locked up for the night in a police station, then transferred to the barracks, then shipped to a battalion in Bahia—always under guard and never permitted to communicate with his friends—is hardly in a position to prosecute the men who captured him. And even his friends do not know where he is. Should he be killed, they will not even be advised of it, and no justice will be rendered either to him or to them. A more barbarous practice can not be conceived, nor one less in harmony with free institutions. Perhaps those journalists who believe in governing by terror, assassination, rapine and fraud will be able to reconcile the press-gang to their disordered theories of liberty and justice, but we certainly can not.

THE political situation, we regret to say, has improved but slightly if at all since our last comment. The jacobin demonstrations have been suspended for the moment, but they are pursuing their suicidal policy with even more determination than ever, and are surely leading the country into troubles which must inevitably end in serious disaster. All the prominent monarchists and many opposition republicans are either in concealment or are leaving the country. Many families, counted among the best and most cultivated in the country, are preparing to leave Brazil permanently, despairing of ever seeing the end of these periodic disturbances and terrors. And perhaps they are not far wrong. When it is possible for political adventurers calling themselves republicans to plot assassination, and to discuss it openly in cafés and other public places, when "black lists" are prepared and "commissions" are sent to remove these listed victims, when opposition newspapers are wrecked and independent newspapers are intimidated into cowardly silence or excuses for riotous excesses, and when even high and honored officials, under the stress of the nameless terror felt on every side, seek to excuse assassination, then indeed is there cause for despair. Brazil is not without good and trustworthy citizens, but they are timid before such lawlessness, and helpless before armed violence. So they are gradually retiring from public life and leaving the destinies of Brazil to the uncontrolled and unscrupulous passions of men who neither realize nor care for the fate which awaits them. We are now in the Camille Desmoulins stage; by and by Rio may find its Robespierre. We are not pessimists by choice, and we would gladly welcome a better fate for this country, but we know the lessons which history teaches us, and we know human nature. It may be that the President and the conservative elements about him will yet avert the disasters which must follow the insane policy which is now dominant, and we heartily trust that the better classes will unite to help him. But where all are timid, little can be done. The government is now near the end of its resources as well, and its credit is also affected by these disorders. What the end will be, no one can doubt. If the independent press would only speak out plainly, the worst might be averted, but we have no longer hopes even of that.

THE results of the new law restricting the coastwise traffic to the national flag which went into force in December last, have been anything but favorable. It was supposed that the restriction would stimulate the growth of a national mercantile marine, but in fact it has only contributed to strengthen monopolies and swell their gains. And, as should have been foreseen, this has been done at the cost of the producers and traders of the country. We are in full accord with the argument that a country like Brazil should have a strong mercantile marine, and we should certainly offer no objections to any well devised scheme to promote that object. But when the people show no aptitude for such a calling and all efforts to encourage it merely help to strengthen monopolies and merchants, then we can find no excuse whatever for official protection. When the new law was proposed, we felt certain that it was a mistake and would prove prejudicial to the country, and the experience of the past three months has more than justified our reasons. The coastwise freight rates were immediately raised to almost prohibitory figures and the coastwise traffic at once decreased. Still further, the lack of vessels has in many instances caused an accumulation of produce in ports where even the excessive rates would be paid in order to send it to market. In this respect the northern states have suffered most, for in many cases their trade is almost wholly coastwise. The salt-making industries of Rio Grande do Norte are threatened with complete ruin, for they have not been able to ship a cargo

of salt since the law came into force. There are no national sailing ships available, and the steamship companies are asking three times the value of the article for an occasional boat to bring it down to Rio and Santos. Although the last congress raised the duty on imported salt to 35 reis a litre, or 36,400 a ton, these coastwise freights, since the exclusion of foreign vessels, have increased the cost of the article so greatly that it is still possible for foreign salt to compete with national salt in all the principal ports of the country. This shows what the country can confidently expect from interested and mercenary legislation. In all probability the government will now have to find some way to evade the law, or see these industries abandoned. The coastwise traffic in sugar is another important factor in this disastrous experiment. Before the restriction, the charges were 700 to 800 reis per bag from Pernambuco to Rio and Santos, but they were promptly raised to 1,200 and 1,400 immediately after the law came into force. And still worse about the middle of last month the coasting steamship companies (one of them subventioned!) were talking of increasing the rate to 2,500. From Pernambuco to Rio Grande the rate is triple what it was up to December last, which will of course give that state over to the Argentine sugar producers. When it is remembered that the progress of a country is best fostered by encouraging the exchange of domestic products in home markets, it must be seen how great an injury these restrictive laws are committing. There ought not to be a single restriction to trade within the boundaries of the country, and the costs of transportation ought to be kept at the minimum, no matter who does the work.

## PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The 33rd battalion of infantry left Maceió for Bahia on the 21st inst.

—The 27th battalion of infantry left Bahia for Quêimadas on the 20th inst.

—The arrival of 50 volunteers for Antonio Conselheiro at Canudos is reported.

—It is stated that the government forces at Quêimadas now number 2,000 men.

—The Bahia custom-house has prohibited entries of arms, including even fowling-pieces.

—The *Andrade*, with the 25th battalion of infantry on board, reached Bahia on the 21st inst.

—On the retreat from Geremobó some of the soldiers deserted from the 26th battalion of infantry.

—The governor of Sergipe is reported to have enlisted 400 recruits for the 26th battalion of infantry.

—The governor of Bahia has issued a manifesto defending his conduct in relation to the fanatics at Canudos.

—According to Lieut. Avila, Moreira Cesar's aid-de-camp, 1,200 government troops went into action at Canudos.

—The *Páiz* says that in the garrison of Tabatinga there was some time ago a mutiny, which has been suppressed.

—A telegram of the 10th inst. from Bahia states that the 16th battalion of infantry has left Quêimadas for Monte Santo.

—Dr. Theodoro de Carvalho, one of the ring-leaders of the Araraquara lynchers, surrendered to the authorities on the 16th inst.

—In view of the report of the court of enquiry Col. Lucílio, implicated in the Araraquara lynching, has been set at liberty.

—It is stated that several bodies of men have left the interior of Pernambuco for the purpose of joining Antonio Conselheiro.

—A telegram from Bahia states that the *Carlos Gomes*, with Gen. Arthur Oscar and the 14th and 27th battalions of infantry on board, entered that port from Pernambuco on the 18th. The two battalions are said to number 80 officers and 900 men. According to another account the number of men is 1,100.

—A telegram from Paraí says that the women who sew for the arsenal in that city have received no pay for several months. It is very unpatriotic for them to complain of such a strike when the government needs all the money it can raise to pay double wages to the men who volunteer to defend the country here in Rio.

—Several arrests have been reported in Bahia, but we understand that the prisoners have been set at liberty. One of the men arrested had received a telegram from Col. Gentil de Castro shortly before the latter's death and another had purchased ammunition at a gun-shop. The other arrests, we believe, were made for causes equally valid.

—It is stated that at Canudos Antonio Conselheiro captured 4 Krupp field-pieces (7m. 30) and 30 cartridges for the same, 400 stands of arms from the regular troops and a large quantity from the Bahia police, 50,000 Mannlicher cartridges, several thousand Comblain cartridges, a large quantity of provisions and trinkets, a large quantity of money, and 80,000 in money.

—On the 18th inst. another member of the Carvalho family, implicated in the Araraquara lynching, surrendered to the authorities.

—At 2 o'clock a. m. on the 20th inst. the prosecuting attorney at Aracaju committed suicide by hanging himself. Cause not stated.

—The 5th battalion of infantry and 100 soldiers of the 2d and 27th Pernambuco for Bahia on the 20th inst. on board the steamer *Espirito Santo*.

—The Jacobins say that the commander of the national guard at Franca, S. Paulo, has caused the imperial arms to be painted on his house.

—The fever epidemic at Pirassununga, São Paulo, is reported to be steadily decreasing. There were only four cases under treatment on the 13th inst.

—The 200 soldiers that had been stationed at Geremobó arrived at Aracaju on the 19th inst. With them were four fugitives from the Canudos battle-field.

—Gen. Arthur Oscar and the 14th battalion of infantry left Bahia for Queimadas on the 19th inst. This battalion is said to number 750 soldiers and 37 officers.

—It is reported that an attempt was recently made by the fanatics to sack Monte Santo, but that the town was saved by firing rockets to frighten the assailants.

—The Bahia correspondent of the *Páiz* says that on the march to Canudos Moreira Cesar had several fits caused either by epilepsy, or by nervous excitement.

—Gen. Arthur Oscar, with the 14th and 27th battalions of infantry, left Pernambuco for Bahia on the 17th inst. The 14th battalion has 34 officers and 378 soldiers.

—It is stated that the 7th and 9th battalions had 180 men killed in the assault on Canudos. These reports, however, are contradictory and can not be considered accurate.

—The following departures of troops for Bahia are reported:—40th battalion of infantry, on the 15th inst., from Paraí; 35th battalion of infantry, on the 16th, from Piancó.

—At Carmo da Prainha, S. Paulo, on the 17th inst., the president of the local executive committee of the federal republican party was killed by the prosecuting attorney of the district.

—It is stated that at Santos a man claiming to represent a rich planter, succeeded in obtaining, under false pretences, the sum of 80,000\$ from the firm of Queloz Barros & Irmão.

—The fight between soldiers and citizens at Araraquara, São Paulo, on the 13th inst. resulted in three men killed and one gravely wounded. Araraquara is obtaining a very bad reputation.

—The part of the 26th battalion sent to Geremobó to cut off the retreat of Conselheiro and the supplies said to have been sent to him, returned to Aracaju, Sergipe, on the 19th inst.

—It was reported at Bahia some days ago that a body of Conselheiro's followers had been defeated at Geremobó. A crowd paraded the streets rejoicing over the news, which, however, has not been confirmed.

—It is stated that at Pilar an enthusiastic admirer of Antonio Conselheiro has organized a press gang on his own account for the purpose of inducing his fellow-citizens to enlist in a so-called patriotic battalion.

—On the 18th inst. the number of troops at Quêimadas was said to be 1,100. This number includes those that have been sent from Bahia and the fugitives that have been assembled since the engagement at Canudos.

—At Bonifácio, Pernambuco, there has been arrested a fanatic named Barbosa Guedes, who is said to have 600 followers. He is an old man who counsels peace, makes no resistance and refuses to eat while under arrest.

—The foreign consuls residing in São Paulo are about to organize a consular association, which will serve to bring them together and promote their special interests. Such an association has already been created in Paraí.

—The senate of the Pernambuco assembly has voted to authorize the governor to send the state military force to the assistance of the national government in Bahia, and to render any further aid that may be necessary.

—Reports from the interior of Bahia and Sergipe state that many families are abandoning their homes for fear of the fanatics. No special outrages are reported, but the refugees seem to think that such are threatened.

—The epidemic of yellow fever at Itaí, São Paulo, has assumed a most alarming character and is still spreading. Many of the poor people, particularly foreigners, are wholly without resources and often without medical or nursing attendance.

—It is said that the killing of Col. Augusto Barbosa at Carmo da Prainha, São Paulo, by Dr. Manoel Guerra, prosecuting attorney, was due to a quarrel over a roulette establishment which the former was in the habit of frequenting. Guerra wished to suppress the gambling den, and Barbosa opposed. This finally led to the personal encounter which resulted in Barbosa's death.

—On Sunday Capt. Carlos Augusto Camargo, of the 35th battalion of infantry, committed suicide in Sertãozinho. Although a brother of one of the officers murdered by Marshal Floriano Peixoto's troops in Santa Catharina in 1894, he was a florianta and took a prominent part in Jacobin demonstrations. He even refused his brother's photograph to Athanagildo Barata, who wished it for illustrating his book *Sonho no Cerrado*. And yet it is said that he was suspected of being a monarchist and that the knowledge of his being suspected led him to commit suicide.

—It is stated that at Canudos Antonio Conselheiro captured 4 Krupp field-pieces (7m. 30) and 30 cartridges for the same, 400 stands of arms from the regular troops and a large quantity from the Bahia police, 50,000 Mannlicher cartridges, several thousand Comblain cartridges, a large quantity of provisions and trinkets, a large quantity of money, and 80,000 in money.

—A very common practice, that of going to sleep with a lighted candle by the bedside, has taught Ladeirino Maximino de Abreu, of Mogy-mirim, a very costly lesson. On the 2d inst. he left the candle on a chair near his clothing, and the result was that the chair took fire, then his waistcoat and then his bed. He was badly burned and is in peril of his life. Besides this he lost 800\$ in money which had been left in his waistcoat pocket, and his clothing and furniture burned brought the prejudice up to about 1,500\$.

—The next time he will sleep with a lighted candle by his bedside, he will try to keep an open eye on it.

—A few days ago a couple of families of Austrian immigrants resolved to leave the plantation on which they had been employed, located in the municipality of Itatiba, S. Paulo, because of bad usage and the non-payment of their wages. After leaving they were attacked on the road by the planter's son and two eunuchs, who beat and kicked them most cruelly.

—The young ruffian even threatened to shoot one of them. On their arrival in Campinas, they lodged a complaint with the Austrian consul, who took them to the chief of police for redress. The official papers in the case were then sent to the police delegate in Bahia for further inquiry.

## RIO GRANDE DO SUL

—The fight at Canudos has afforded to Col. Sampaio a new opportunity to call attention to himself by issuing an address to his troops. In this address he says that the republic is not in the slightest danger, but that he wishes nevertheless to punish its enemies.

—An attempt has been made to murder Dr. Angelo Dourado, a prominent federalist.

—On account of threats and other hostile demonstrations of castillists the *Echo do Sul*, a federalist journal in the city of Rio Grande, has suspended publication.

—Gen. Carlos Engenho, commander of the military district, has refused to obey the writ of habeas corpus issued by the federal court in favor of Uruguayan refugees. It is said that the judge intends applying to President Prudente de Moraes for enforcement of obedience to the writ.

—The castillists are very angry because the government is reported to have paid to Prestes Guimaraes and to the Tavares family compensation for property illegally seized by its troops during the war.

—The 31st battalion of infantry left on the 15th inst. for Rio de Janeiro en route for Bahia, and the 32nd on the 18th. The latter is said to have 170 men and the former 350 men and 33 officers. The 30th, 300 strong, will leave to-day and the 12th on Thursday.

## RAILROAD NOTES

—There was no quorum at the general meeting of the Leopoldina shareholders called for yesterday.

—A telegram from Porto Alegre yesterday announces the arrival there of Mr. Bento Bulon from Montevideo, who is charged with the examination of the Porto Alegre and Uruguayan line in behalf of a London company.

—There was a frightful railway accident last summer near Atlantic City, N. J., in which nearly 50 people were killed and 100 injured. The accident was caused by two trains racing for a crossing. The railway company has since paid about \$1,000,000 damages to persons injured and to the friends of those killed. In all probability that company will not permit any more races, or take any more risks.

—We learn that the claim of the government on the Leopoldina company has of late been adjusted, the government agreeing to accept £70,000 in 4 per cent debentures in full payment of the £5,000,000 which the company is owing. This removes the principal obstacle which the creditors of the company have met in taking possession of the property. It looks singular, however, that the government should have exacted the rights of a preferred creditor, receiving almost the full amount of its claim, while everyone else must lose heavily.

—The *Jornal do Brasil* of the 17th inst. says that an application has been received at the Central's offices from The Kilbourne & Jacobs Manufacturing Co., of Columbus, Ohio, for information relative to the lease of the government railways. The information has been promptly sent, and when received the company will have not quite six weeks to decide whether it is ready to pay twenty-five million dollars down and a further sum at stated intervals for the possession of the properties. If the Columbus company can arrange it, they ought to send a representative here who will spend at least thirty-six hours in an examination of the property before making an offer.

## COFFEE NOTES

—A statement has been for some time current that another important coffee plantation in São Paulo has been sold to foreigners, the price mentioned being £200,000. As the reports are contradictory, we have been waiting for details and names, but thus far without success.

—A New-York exchange of February 10th says:—“The Porto Rico coffee crop will this season, according to advices received by leading merchants doing business with that island, fall short all of 66 2-3 per cent over the amount exported last season. This shortage will not in any way be felt in this market, as the imports are comparatively light from Porto Rico, their markets being those of France, Italy and England.”

—The Dumont coffee company and its shares have, since its appearance before the public last August, been the subject of no little comment. It was matter of notoriety that the prospectus did not “catch on” and that the subscriptions from outside were not large; and the result was that the underwriters were lauded with a very considerable proportion of the capital. Then came the report of sales at a very handsome discount and rumors, never contradicted, of an unusually large commission allowed to underwriters who were thus enabled to “unload” at a profit at prices which to *bona fide* subscribers would represent a ruinous loss. In fact, on the face of it, it looked as if the property, good though it may be, had been transferred to the company at too high a figure. Under the circumstances the directors would hardly have made a better move than that of sending Mr. G. A. Talbot to report on the estates; and their wisdom therein was most amply justified by the course of the proceedings at the statutory meeting of the company held at Winchester House on Tuesday afternoon when the room was thronged by anxious shareholders eager to learn the position. Mr. P. R. Buchanan presided and had a rosy tale to tell of how the vendors had paid over in full the guaranteed amount of profits and how there would be a 10 per cent dividend on the ordinary shares to 31st inst. Mr. Talbot spoke with evident sincerity of the impressive magnitude of the property, both as regards extent and luxuriance of growth. He was not especially enthusiastic as to the methods of cultivation adopted: he reckoned that by the substitution of Ceylon methods of plucking only ripe coffee and with the due pulping and fermentation the crops might be increased both in quantity and quality to such an extent as to add 20 per cent to the profits. Such words of comfort from the mouth of such an expert as Mr. Talbot could not fail to allay any fears that had been stirred in the minds of shareholders, and in spite of all the talk of the past months all went “merry as a marriage bell” at this first meeting of the biggest coffee company on record. Without wishing in any way to damp the confidence felt in this gigantic speculation it may be remarked that any doubts engendered thereon by Ceylon experience would tend rather to question the permanence of the profits in the future than their existence in the present.—London (Dec. 24) correspondence of *Ceylon Observer*.

## LOCAL NOTES

—There were 1,730 immigrant arrivals at this port in January.

—The so-called patriotic battalions have evidently come to stay.

—It is said that Bôrba de Teffé has declined an invitation to take charge of the Bolivian boundary survey.

—The maximum temperature in this city during the first half of March was 82.4° Fahr. and the minimum 71.6°.

—A new reading:—“The better part of valor is to stay in Rio de Janeiro and fight Antonio Conselheiro at long range.”

—Reports are still current that Dr. Assis Brâz will be transferred from the Brazilian legation at Lisbon to Washington.

—On the steamer *Destro* 50 sappers and miners left yesterday for Bahia for the purpose of assisting in fortifying Quêimadas.

—On Wednesday last police delegate Carijó tendered his resignation, which, however, was not accepted by President Prudente de Moraes.

—It is thought that, if political storms should sweep the greater part of Brazil, the so-called patriotic battalions would still remain.

—It appears that the governor of Bahia gave an order in this city just before the Canudos fight for the finest sword that could be found in the city, which he designed to present to the victorious Col. Moreira Cesar on his return.

—Under the monarchy Ferreira Vianna did not hesitate to denounce in the chamber the attack on the office of the *Imprensa Pública*. When congress meets, will any of the republican members have the courage a generosity to imitate the conservative deputy and denounce in language equally strong the attack on the offices of *Apolônio*, *Gazeta da Tardia* and *Liberdade*?

—That President Prudente de Moraes and his government are weak there seems, in view of what is occurring, to be no doubt. It is consequently the duty of the conservative classes, since he is apparently disposed to repudiate Jacobin methods if he can, to rally around him and give him strength. But in order that they may be able to strengthen any one they must first be strong themselves.

—On Friday the director of the Central railway seized 20 guns which he found in the baggage of immigrants and nine barrels of drugs (thought to be dynamite) said to have been smuggled through the Santos custom-house. The post-office, not to be outdone, seized a sample, sent from Germany to a man in Santa Catharina, which it supposed to be an infernal machine. The authorities seem to be in a blue funk.

—From Rio Grande, *en route* for Bahia, the 25th battalion of infantry on Tuesday night arrived here on board the steamer *Haipava*. The battalion when it arrived, was composed of 21 officers and 342 soldiers and was accompanied by the families of 141 of the soldiers and of 3 of the officers. On Wednesday it was transferred to the *Andrade* and at night left on that vessel, having first, we understand, received recruits that increased its strength 600.

—The steamer *Desterro*, with the 31st battalion of infantry on board, arrived here from Rio Grande on Sunday morning on its way to Bahia.

—A telegram to São Paulo on the 20th states that Gen. Pimentel was placed on the retired list because he refused to go to Bahia.

—Gen. João da Silva Barboza has been appointed to command one of the brigades in Bahia, vice Gen. Antonio Gomes Pimentel, retired.

—There was a large number of assassinations and murderous assaults in this city last week, but justice is engaged in searching for monarchial bugaboo.

—It is stated that the police delegate of the 1st district of this city has asked the custom-house for information in regard to entries of arms since June, 1895.

—A new reading:—“Call thee a coward? I'd see thee damned ere I'd call thee a coward; but I would give an *ajuda-de-custo* if I could stay as well as thou canst.”

—Besides the 25th battalion of infantry there left for Bahia on the *Andrade* 72 soldiers of the police brigade of this city and 50 regular soldiers belonging to different commands.

—The Liga Republicana has expunged the name of Dr. Amaro Cavalcanti, minister of justice, from the list of its honorary vice-presidents. Perhaps he will survive the blow.

—There were 619 deaths in this city during the first 15 days of the current month, of which only 12 were from yellow fever, 18 from pernicious fever and 29 from other fevers.

—Gen. Gomes Pimentel, who had been designated by the government to command one of the brigades in Bahia, was on Friday retired from the military service. The cause is not stated.

—It is stated that the war department, in view of the contradictory and conflicting accounts of the engagement at Canudos, has decided to appoint a committee to investigate the matter.

—It is cabled from London that the negotiations between the Brazilian legation and the British government for the settlement of the Guyana boundary question, are progressing actively.

—If it is true that the “patriotic battalions” are not to go to Bahia, then they should be disbanded at once. It will be a capital mistake for the government to keep them under arms and under pay.

—A military rifle range was opened on the grounds of the Palacio Isabel, Larangeiras, on the 17th inst. This once beautiful residence is now occupied by soldiers and is in a wretchedly neglected condition.

—Our information in regard to the departure of Dr. Ruy Barboza on the *Danube* was mistaken. He is still in Nova Friburgo, where his house, we are informed, is carefully guarded by a military detachment.

—The *República* asks why the offices of the *Jornal do Commercio*, *Jornal do Brasil* and *D. Quixote* have been guarded by the police? We know of no one better qualified to answer the question than the *República* itself.

—In view of the hysterical cowardice, servility and brutality that have been displayed since the news of the defeat at Canudos was received, just imagine what the situation would be if the country were governed by a permanent dictatorship.

—It appears that the minister of war is greatly annoyed by the contradictory reports of the Canudos disaster which have been given by the officers present. It is quite impossible to reconcile them and to determine just what happened.

—A telegram to S. Paulo says that it is the opinion of some military officials that the officers should be called to account who have been furnishing the Bahia papers with details of the Canudos disaster which threw doubt upon the official report.

—“The whirling of time brings about singular occurrences. In the time of the monarchy Dr. Gómez Moraes was a republican and Alcino Guanabara a monarchist, and yet it is now found necessary for Alcindo Guanabara to couch for the republicanism of Prudente de Moraes.

—While the press-gang is vigorously engaged in filling the ranks of the regular battalions going to Bahia, it has been found necessary to refuse volunteers for the Tiradentes battalion, which, it has for some days been reported, will not be sent to Canudos, but will remain in Rio de Janeiro.

—The “tibbury nuisance” in the *Largo da Carioca* in the late afternoon still continues unchecked. Although the place is full of people waiting for the trams, the tibburys keep driving round and round to the great inconvenience of the public. Why could not some place be designated for them to stand?

—The naval division, which had been stationed at Desterro, arrived in this port on Sunday. On the voyage up the coast the *Riachuelo* struck a rock near Queimadas below Santos, and sustained considerable damage, and the torpedo cruisers *Sílvestre* and *Gustavo Sampaio* had a collision and were both injured also.

—Whenever a political excitement arises some patriot is sure to call attention to the statement that Brazil is represented abroad principally by men who are not sincere republicans. Then why not make the change at once. Let us send a dozen of Rio's red republicans abroad to let the world know of what good material the republic is made.

—The German colony of this capital celebrated the 40th anniversary of the birth of William I on Sunday last. There was a breakfast at the Germania Club, and Consul Wever presented to Rev. Dr. Gruel the decoration of the Red Eagle. This recognition of the long and faithful services which Dr Gruel has rendered to the German colony in this city will be cordially endorsed by a multitude of friends outside the colony, in which we heartily join.

—On Wednesday the *Notícia* published the report that João Abade, one of Conselheiro's lieutenants had been captured; but this report has not been confirmed. The *Notícia* says that it got the news from one of the ministers, but the *Paiz* of the following day not only ridiculed the story but hinted very strongly that it had been invented. In reply the *Notícia* could only say that some friends had overheard the minister say that the chief of Conselheiro's forces had been captured.

—Would it not be well for the government to enforce respect for law in Rio de Janeiro before attempting to do so in the wilds of Bahia? If press-gangs are permitted to violate the constitution and assualt personal liberty and security at pleasure and if bands of criminals can destroy printing-offices and imperceptible citizens with impunity in this city, why should an army be sent to Bahia to chastise Antonio Conselheiro for refusing to pay taxes and for defending himself when attacked?

—Admiral Joaquim Marques Lisboa, Marquês de Tamandaré, whose biography, as has been well remarked, is the history of the Brazilian navy, died in this city on Saturday at the age of 89. All classes of citizens unite in demonstrations of respect for his memory. The last public act of his life was to preside in 1863 over the Red Cross committee, which raised money for the wounded federalists in Rio Grande. For this reason, we are informed, he was obliged, after martial law had been declared, to appear before the chief of police and submit to an inquisitorial examination. He and his family, like so many other suspected persons, subsequently took refuge in the state of Minas Geraes.

—The plan of the jacobins seems to be to drive the monarchists and moderate republicans into the ranks of Antonio Conselheiro and his fanatics. Relying on the support of the greater part of the army, they apparently hope to be able to crush all their adversaries at once and thus obtain undisputed control of public affairs. Reports of their threats, we are informed, have reached the ears of many prominent anti-jacobins, who are consequently expecting their houses to be attacked and do not even dream it prudent to be seen on the streets. Public protests of not being connected with the fanatics seem to have no effect in allaying suspicion, being evidently considered insincere and regarded as signs of weakness. Perhaps the pinst of a few revolver shots would serve a better purpose.

—On Thursday the *Jornal do Commercio* asserted that it was authorized to state the following:—Dr. Amaro Cavalcanti, minister of justice and interior, having been informed that some of the police authorities, aided by detectives, enter private houses and commit all sorts of abuses for the purpose of impressing persons who are quietly passing along the streets or at their homes or at theatres, says not only that there has been no order for impressment, but also that by order of the President of the republic he is going to take steps for the immediate punishment of such abuses, whose authors may be arrested by the sufferers or by order of the competent authorities. Evidently we are under the rule of two distinct governments at the present time, for the press-gang has been at work even after the publication of the foregoing.

#### AN INHUMAN REGULATION.

—A short time ago an apprentice boy from one of the ships in port was brought to the Strangers' Hospital in the last stage of yellow fever, where he was received and made comfortable for the few hours of life remaining to him. It subsequently transpired that the boy had been treated on board ship by the port doctor, and that the captain, seeing that he was growing worse, had brought him ashore without permission. For this the ship was fined 200\$, and then, as a further salve for wounded official pride, the Hospital was fined another 20\$ for receiving the poor boy, it being asserted that according to a recent regulation (of which the Hospital had no knowledge) the acceptance of any patient from the ship without permission from the port doctor, is forbidden.

—A more inhuman regulation than this, it will be difficult to conceive. And it is irrational and unchristian, as well as inhuman. We can readily understand the necessity of requiring prompt reports of such cases, but why should a shipowner be denied the right of coming ashore for medical treatment? Everyone knows how difficult it is to treat a sick man on board, and yellow fever permits no delays. And, likewise, why should a hospital be forbidden to take in a sick man, and to save his life if possible? To forbid this is simply inhuman!

—The Strangers' Hospital is situated some distance from the city, and it greatly taxes a patient's strength to go there. In many cases to deny him admittance and compel him to return into the city, is to sacrifice his life. It is simply murder! The nurses know this as well as the doctor, and yet the authorities expect them to shut the door against such a patient simply because he comes from shipboard without an official permit. “Red tape” has killed many a man before this, but never, we think, with so little excuse.

—Among the passengers for Europe tomorrow, we are informed, will be the director of the *Jornal do Commercio*, Dr. J. C. Rodrigues, who was compelled to leave the city on the 9th inst. to escape the insane vengeance of some of his own countrymen. Perhaps Dr. Rodrigues will now do us the justice of admitting that it is not the foreigner who criticizes abuses who is the enemy of his country, but rather the Brazilian who represses criticism by violence.

—At the suggestion of some superloden patriots the municipal council has resolved to change the names of Rua do Ouvifore and Largo de S. Francisco de Paula to Rua Coronel Moreira Cesar and Praça Coronel Tamandaré. The prefect has approved the resolution and the *placas* are now being substituted. It will be a long time, however, before the public accepts such a mischievous alteration. The *Rua do Ouvifore* is a name which is known all over the world and is a part of the history and literature of Brazil. It will not be changed by a jacobin decree.

#### BUSINESS NOTES

—A steam launch belonging to the gas company was burned near Bixadás island on the evening of the 16th inst.

—The *Jornal do Brasil* says that the operations of a large spinning and weaving factory of this city have not been paid for two months.

—It is stated that the ministers of finance and war have arranged to increase the military force on the Mato Grosso frontier to stop the smuggling going on there.

—The minister of marine has asked the dock company in Santos for a list of all sunken and abandoned vessels in that port, so that measures can be taken at once for their removal.

—Some of the merchants of S. Paulo have complained to the municipal chamber of that city that drummers of foreign houses effect large business transactions without paying taxes.

—The minister of finance has ordered the payment of £67,300 to Sir William Armstrong & Co. on account of the war vessels which that firm is building for Brazil. This payment, it is stated, became due last October.

—The directors of the Brazilian Submarine Telegraph have declared an interim dividend of 5s. per share, or at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, free of income-tax, for the quarter ended December 31st last, and payable on March 25.

—The American protectionists are still talking nonsense. They propose to increase the revenue by increasing the tariff in order to shut out foreign products and thus protect home industries. That team is pulling in opposite directions.

—According to a correspondent of the *Jornal do Commercio* the freight on a ton of sugar from Pernambuco to Liverpool, when exchange is 8 1/2d., is 14 1/2d. At the same time the coastwise freight on a ton of sugar from Pernambuco to Santos is 3 1/2c., or more than double the rate to Liverpool. This is one of the advantages of cutting off one's own nose.

—Mr. Search and other Americans who think that more commercial travellers are required to develop American trade in Brazil, should not fail to note the increasing prejudice against them in this country. In some of the northern states the tax levied on them is practically prohibitory, and now an agitation against them has been initiated in São Paulo.

—The São Paulo life insurance company issued last year 1,041 policies to the aggregate amount of £2,021,000. The premium amounted to £66,489 9s. 17d. the insurance paid to 60,047 £48 9s. 17d. the commissions of bankers and agents to 218,266 £8s. 1d. and general expenses to 304,648 £3s. 4d. The directors seem to have taken no step toward creating a reserve fund.

—It is now said that the S. Pedro d'Alentara theatre, which the government is proposing to take off the hands of the Banco da Republica (as a measure of economy of course), will be handed over to the national library.

—The *Notícia* hears that the price arranged is much above what was asked by the owners some time ago when it was offered to the government.

—The *Jornal do Brasil* now wants the customs supervision to be extended to the Central railway where some contraband drings recently dispatched at Santos were apprehended on Friday last. We shall soon be shut in with restrictions on every hand if these extraordinary ideas prevail. The government should devote its attention to the customs houses of the country and leave the railways alone.

—In reply to an inquiry from a weaver, it is regard to Brazil, the Manchester *Trade and Mercury* of February 9th says:—“We do not recommend Brazil as a field for the emigration of Britons. The language and the climate are both unfavorable, and the sanitary surroundings of many of the towns disgraceful. See last week's *Mercury* for Brazilian mill profits. From the current issue you will perceive that one mill has closed, owing the hands four months wages.”

—The *República* was after the correspondent of the *Financial News* last week for a statement in one of his telegrams. Mr. Wileman was able to show by the original that the telegram was not understood in London, hence a mistake. But the *República* even then was not satisfied; it persists in assuming that there was intention in the original and asks now the *Financial News* should have made such a mistake. Let the *República* waste no more ink over it. The editor of that sheet may think himself a censor, but he'll scare no one larger than himself.

—Recent advices received by merchants here show a decline in the trade of Maranhão (Brazil) with Great Britain and the United States, and a decided increase with Germany and France. Imports from Great Britain show a decline of 38.4 per cent. from the United States 23.23 per cent., from Portugal 21.80 per cent. On the other hand, imports from Germany (via Hamburg) show an increase of 117.5 per cent. from France 49.6 percent. The above comparison, the advices add, is most astounding, confirming the general impression as to the strides Germany is making in pushing her export trade.—*New York Journal of Commerce*, February 9.

—According to the annual report of the American Bible Society's agent in this city, the colporteurs of that society travelled 8,154 leagues last year in Brazil in the work of distributing the scriptures. The sales of bibles, testaments and portions of the bible aggregated 30,000 copies, and the copies given away numbered 754, making an aggregate distribution of 30,764. Besides these 376 copies were sent to Matto Grosso to a colporteur of the Buenos Aires agency, which makes a grand total of 31,140 copies distributed in Brazil during 1896, against 39,751 copies in 1895. The sales realized 17,742 £60, while the expenses were 36,000\$. The colporteurs visited 79,490 houses and spoke with over two hundred thousand people.

—The prices of coffee and rubber in the New York market during the last five years, were as follows, the quotations being cents per pound:

	Apr. 1	July 1	Oct. 1	Jan. 1
1892-93...	14 1/2	12 1/2	15 1/2	17
1893-94...	16 3/4	16 1/2	18 3/4	18 1/2
1894-95...	17 5/8	15 1/2	15 1/2	45 1/2
1895-96...	16 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	14 1/2
1896-97...	13 3/4	13	10 1/2	10 1/2

—Rubber, up river, Paris:—

	Apr. 1	July 1	Oct. 1	Jan. 1
1892-93...	69	68	68	60
1893-94...	76	65	69	66
1894-95...	65	65	68	73 1/2
1895-96...	71 1/2	71	77	75
1896-97...	75	81	83	82

—The local agents of the Brazilian Permanent Exhibition of North American Industries report having received instructions by last mail from the Brazilian government to procure for the war, marine and fire departments, specifications of all kinds of materials, arms, fire engines, equipments, uniforms, military goods, etc., equal to those in use in this country. In the communication addressed to this concern by the different ministers of state, it is stated that the preference will be given to American manufacturers, provided all materials offered are suitable for that country, and prices quoted, which will not exceed those of European makers. The agents of the exhibition here claim that this is a good opportunity for American manufacturers to secure Brazilian government contracts.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce*, February 15.

#### FINANCIAL NOTES

—According to the *Notícia* the exchange market was completely paralyzed yesterday because of some new regulations going into force. There is to be a meeting of bank managers to-day to consider the matter.

—Exchange in Rio has declined to 89/17 and this weakness is naturally communicated to Brazilian bonds. Some would have us believe that, having recovered his health and resumed his functions as president, Sr. Prudente de Moraes will hasten to oppose the reforms, the application of which has been voted during his absence. But this is a stratagem of the *bairrões* (*bairriões*). No one believes the president to be animated by a spirit so narrow and capable of compromising the result of the great measures projected and of which the mere announcement has contributed not a little to restore the credit of the country. The disturbances which have appeared in the neighborhood of Bahia, like all others of the same category in South America, have been exaggerated by speculation, but have nevertheless accentuated the weakness of the market.—*Monteur des Intérêts Materiais*, Feb. 18.

—The *Jornal do Brasil* now wants the customs supervision to be extended to the Central railway where some contraband drings recently dispatched at Santos were apprehended on Friday last. We shall soon be shut in with restrictions on every hand if these extraordinary ideas prevail. For, while there are many factors, such as falling off of imports, new foreign loans, and foreign capital, and a general tendency to economy, public and private, that should exercise a favorable influence on foreign exchanges and consequently on the value of the currency, there are others, and specially the large new emission of 80,000 contos of reis to replace the same amount of bonds issued by the Bank of the Republic in 1893, that, in spite of all sophistry to the contrary, are bound to affect the value of the currency and the rate of exchange unfavorably.

—The ultimate rate will be the outcome of the conflict of those opposing factors. *Che fará?* it would be temerity to prophesy; but it may be regarded as certain that, but for this depreciatory influence of the new emission, the tendency of exchange would be to fall decidedly, and that, unless something unforeseen occurs, as soon as this influence has worked its will, exchange will commence to improve again.—*Financial News*, Feb. 23.

—Reports are again current of the projected S. Paulo loan, and it is also reported that a prominent personage is leaving for Europe on an important financial mission. The success of any negotiation, however, will depend largely upon a return to orderly habits in this city.

—The governor of Rio Grande do Norte has caused to be printed in Pernambuco state bonds, which he intends to issue, to the total amount of 1,000,000. These bonds are of all denominations from 500 reis up to 500,000, is, of course, intended that they shall circulate as currency.

—The attention of the local press is called to the following paragraph from the Paris correspondence of the *Monteux des Intérêts Matériels* of February 18th:—“A political conflict between the central government and that of the province of Bahia is serving as a pretext for accentuating the fall in Brazilian bonds. Exchange continues, moreover, bad in Rio. Of course the *Times* correspondent can not be charged with this. It must be conceded then that Europe forms her own opinion of Brazilian affairs irrespective of newspaper correspondents.

## COMMERCIAL.

Rio de Janeiro, March 22nd 1897.

Par value of the Brazilian milreis (1800),	gold.....	27 d.
do of the Brazilian milreis (1800)	in U. S. coin at 54 86 65 per £	27 d.
1 sig. do	54 75	
do \$1.00 U. S. coin Brazilian gold.	52 27 cts	
do of £1 sig. in Brazilian gold.....	8 80	
Bank rate of exchange, official, on London to-day.....	7 15 16 d	
Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (gold).....	34 56	
Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (paper).....	38 80 reis, gold	
Present value of the Brazilian mil reis in U. S. coin at 52 80 per £	35 62 1/2	
Value of £1 at 52 80 per £, 1. ster. in Brazilian currency (paper).....	65 00	
Value of £1 sterling .....	30 52 20	

## EXCHANGE.

March 16.—The market was steady and quiet. No change was made in the official rate of 7 15/16, and all the banks furnished bills at 7 31/32, and the British Bank at 8, for small sums and for “good money.” The market was quiet, and the official bank sterling for repaid bank to facilitate liquidations and S was reported in other than bank, but the banks were not necessarily buyers at under 8 1/2, and the market was all day. The very moderate business reported during the morning was bank sterling at 7 15/16—8, and other sterling at 8—8 1/2. Sovereigns were quoted on the street at 30 35/40, and the Börs closed with buyers at 30 35/40, sellers at 30 45/40.

March 17.—The banks were all officially at 7 15/16, and were drawing at 7 31/32, refusing to take bills in which bills were not plenty. The firmness of the banks sent the brokers into the market, and such as had been before considered buyers at 8, which was changed to repaid bank at 8, and the latter was readily placed with remitters; another feature of “approved bills” in liquidation contracts. The day was very quiet and the business declared was small, and at 3 1/2—4 1/2, the latter for “counter business,” and in other papers at 8 1/2—8 1/2, the market closing steady. Sovereigns were quoted on the street at 30 35/40, and the Börs closed with buyers at 30 35/40.

March 18.—No change was made in the posted rate of 7 15/16 at the banks, but the market was modified, and weakened in the course of the day. At opening bank sterling was obtainable with some difficulty at 7 31/32, and there was money at 8 on the street, but no buyers in the banks, with bills scarce. About midday the official rate was 8, and he had for “good money” and the outsiders were buyers at 8 1/2, the market closing with the banks rating involving draws at 7 31/32, and other sterling at 8 1/2—8 1/2, and the market was quiet at 8 on the street, but no buyers in the banks, with bills scarce. About midday the official rate was 8, and he had for “good money” and the outsiders were buyers at 8 1/2, the market closing with the banks rating involving draws at 7 31/32, and other sterling at 8 1/2—8 1/2, and the market was quiet at 8 on the street, and in the afternoon the market flattened again, and the closing rates were 7 15/16—7 31/32 for bank and 7 31/32—8 for other sterling. The difficulties were great, and the market was in a tendency of the market under a demand for bills and no covers available. A moderate business was reported at the declared extremes of 7 15/16—7 31/32 for bank and 7 31/32—8 for other sterling. The Börs closed with buyers at 30 35/40, and the Börs closed, and nothing was reported in gold on the street.

March 19.—The banks opened at 7 3/4, but after some small transactions the English banks all posted 7 15/16. There was a sharp decline for bills during the day, and the market was quiet at 8 on the street, but the business reported was trifling, rates soon declining to 7 31/32 for bank and 7 31/32—8 for other sterling, at which the market steadied, for the banks, though involving draws at 7 31/32, were on the street, and the market was quiet at 8 on the street, and in the afternoon the market flattened again, and the closing rates were 7 15/16—7 31/32 for bank and 7 31/32—8 for other sterling. The difficulties were great, and the market was in a tendency of the market under a demand for bills and no covers available. A moderate business was reported at the declared extremes of 7 15/16—7 31/32 for bank and 7 31/32—8 for other sterling. The Börs closed with buyers at 30 35/40, and the Börs closed, and nothing was reported in gold on the street.

March 20.—The official rate was 7 15/16 at all the banks, and all day, during the morning the market was flat and quiet, but the market was quiet at 8 on the street, and nothing was reported in the market. The business done was only moderate at 7 15/16—7 31/32 for bank and 7 31/32—8 for other sterling. The market was down, and the market was in a tendency of the market under a demand for bills and no covers available. A moderate business was reported at the declared extremes of 7 15/16—7 31/32 for bank and 7 31/32—8 for other sterling. The Börs closed with buyers at 30 35/40, and the Börs closed, and nothing was reported in gold on the street.

March 21.—The market was officially at 7 15/16, and though business was done, other sterling at 7 31/32, was the new line, reorganizing the Board of Brokers and also presribing some regulations for exchange transactions. The foreign bank managers were in consultation, and no new trading regulations were agreed to, but a refusal to accept exchange business beyond five days delivery, the principal trouble apparently arising from a tax of 20 per cent. in stamps on imports. In the afternoon rates hardened, and at the Börs, but nothing was obtained at 7 31/32, where there was no money for other sterling under 7 15/16. The small transactions reported comprised bank sterling at 7 15/16—7 31/32, and other bills at 7 31/32—8. Nothing was reported in gold on the street, and the Börs closed without buyers, or sellers.

## Sales of Stocks and Shares.

MARCH 15.

11. Apólices, 58.....	540 000
400 do .....	93 50
5 do .....	1,280
5 do 48.....	2,400
7. Apólices, 185.....	930
20 do .....	320
6 do .....	942
6 deb. Sorocabana, R. R. £ 50.....	750
87 " Leopoldina, R. R. £ 50.....	88

Banks.

16. Commercial.....	201
17. Industria.....	10
18. Republica.....	800
9 do .....	135
19 do 28.....	157
20 do .....	67

Miscellaneous.

Leopoldina, R. R. ....	6 250
S. Christovam, Itaú.....	5
Melhoramentos do Brasil.....	27 500
do .....	26 500

Banks.

17. Emprestimo Municipal.....	162
18. h. m. Credito Real do Brasil, gold.....	155

Miscellaneous.

19. Comercio.....	210
20. Depositos e Descontos.....	80
21. Industria.....	9
22. Lavoura e Comercio, as.....	50
23. Hypotecario.....	137 500

Banks.

24. Apólices, 58.....	34
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Miscellaneous.

25. Comercio.....	210
26. Depositos e Descontos.....	80
27. Industria.....	9
28. Lavoura e Comercio, as.....	50
29. Hypotecario.....	137 500

Banks.

30. Apólices, 58.....	34
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Miscellaneous.

31. Comercio.....	210
32. Depositos e Descontos.....	80
33. Industria.....	9
34. Lavoura e Comercio, as.....	50
35. Hypotecario.....	137 500

Banks.

36. Apólices, 58.....	34
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Miscellaneous.

37. Comercio.....	210
38. Depositos e Descontos.....	80
39. Industria.....	9
40. Lavoura e Comercio, as.....	50
41. Hypotecario.....	137 500

Banks.

42. Apólices, 58.....	34
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Miscellaneous.

43. Comercio.....	210
44. Depositos e Descontos.....	80
45. Industria.....	9
46. Lavoura e Comercio, as.....	50
47. Hypotecario.....	137 500

Banks.

48. Apólices, 58.....	34
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Miscellaneous.

49. Comercio.....	210
50. Depositos e Descontos.....	80
51. Industria.....	9
52. Lavoura e Comercio, as.....	50
53. Hypotecario.....	137 500

Banks.

54. Apólices, 58.....	34
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Miscellaneous.

55. Comercio.....	210
56. Depositos e Descontos.....	80
57. Industria.....	9
58. Lavoura e Comercio, as.....	50
59. Hypotecario.....	137 500

Banks.

60. Apólices, 58.....	34
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Miscellaneous.

61. Comercio.....	210
62. Depositos e Descontos.....	80
63. Industria.....	9
64. Lavoura e Comercio, as.....	50
65. Hypotecario.....	137 500

Banks.

66. Apólices, 58.....	34
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Miscellaneous.

67. Comercio.....	210
68. Depositos e Descontos.....	80
69. Industria.....	9
70. Lavoura e Comercio, as.....	50
71. Hypotecario.....	137 500

Banks.

72. Apólices, 58.....	34
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Miscellaneous.

73. Comercio.....	210
74. Depositos e Descontos.....	80
75. Industria.....	9
76. Lavoura e Comercio, as.....	50
77. Hypotecario.....	137 500

Banks.

78. Apólices, 58.....	34
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Miscellaneous.

79. Comercio.....	210
80. Depositos e Descontos.....	80
81. Industria.....	9
82. Lavoura e Comercio, as.....	50
83. Hypotecario.....	137 500

Banks.

84. Apólices, 58.....	34
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Miscellaneous.

85. Comercio.....	210
86. Depositos e Descontos.....	80
87. Industria.....	9
88. Lavoura e Comercio, as.....	50

[March 23rd, 1897.]

## Arrivals of foreign steamers.

DATE	NAME	FROM	CONSIGNMENT
Mar. 12	Cordillère Fr.	Bordeaux* 16 ds.	Messageries Maritimes.
12	Tyr. Nor.	Rangoon* 47 ds.	Ferraz Sobrinho & Co.
13	Orion Aust.	Santos 1 ds.	Reinhard & Co.
15	Concordia Fr.	La Plata 1 ds.	Charguera Réunis.
15	Orion Aust.	Hamburg* 27 ds.	Ed. Johnston & Co.
15	Vilna Arg.	Buenos Aires 6 ds.	Camuyrano & Co.
17	Orissa Brit.	Liverpool 20 ds.	Wilson Sons & Co.
17	Orosepa Brit.	Cardiff 14 ds.	do
17	Havannah Brit.	River Plate 3 ds.	Lage Irinhas.
18	Orissa Brit.	Liverpool 23 ds.	Messageries Maritimes.
18	Les Andes Fr.	Massellier 25 ds.	Norton, Megaw & C.
18	Montevideo Ital.	Genoa 56 ds.	Norton, Megaw & C.
19	Orissa Brit.	Cardiff* 27 ds.	La Veloce.
19	Colombo Ital.	Santos 16 hs.	Wilson Sons & Co.
20	Rio Ger.	do 16 hs.	Fratelli Cresta & Marin.
20	Birchett Brit.	Cardiff 25 ds.	Ed. Johnston & Co.
21	Clyde Brit.	Santos 151 ds.	John & Co. Coal Co.
21	Calapan Jr.	Bordeaux* 28 ds.	Royal Mail.
21	Aquitaine Fr.	River Plate* 6 ds.	Messageries Maritimes.
			Karl Valais & Co.

## Departures of foreign steamers.

DATE	NAME	FOR	CARGO
Mar. 15	Paraguassu Ger.	Hamburg*	Sundries.
15	Forbesburg Ger.	Bremen*	do
15	Arno Ital.	Genoa*	do
15	County Down Brit.	Pennscola.	do
16	Lundy Brit.	Hamburg.	Coffee.
16	Corsica Fr.	New Orleans.	Sundries.
16	Orion Aust.	Havre.	do
16	Cordillère Fr.	Trieste.*	do
16	Co. J. T. Worth Brit.	Buenos Aires.	Ballast.
16	Orion Aust.	Santos.	Sundries.
17	Kaffir Prince Brit.	do	do
17	Orosepa Brit.	Liverpool.*	Coffee.
17	Birchett Brit.	Baltimore.*	Sundries.
17	Orissa Brit.	Valparaiso.*	do
18	Montevideo Ital.	River Plate.*	do
18	Hohenstaufen Ger.	Santos.	do
18	Menzala Ital.	Norfolk.	Ballast.
19	Orissa Brit.	Buenos Aires.	Sundries.
19	Straits of Sunda Brit.	River Plate.*	Same cargo.
19	Les Andes Fr.	Paranagua.	Sundries.
19	Vilna Arg.	Santos.	do
20	Orissa Brit.	do	Sundries.
20	Clyde Brit.	New York.*	Coffee.
20	Hevelius Ital.	Genoa.*	Sundries.
20	Colombo Ital.	New Orleans.	Ballast.
21	Orissa Brit.	Ship Island.	Sundries.
21	Planet Mercury Brit.	Hamburg.*	do
21	Rio Ger.	River Plate.	do
21	Clyde Brit.		

## Vessels Afloat &amp; Chartered for Rio

Amy.....	Baltimore	1
Aventura C.....	Marsilles	1
Antigua.....	at Berlunda	1
Appar.....	Oporto	1
Athena.....	Hamburg	1
Adelina.....	Opéra	16 Feb.
Africa.....	Glasgow	4 Feb.
Arab.....	Marselles	1
Adel (str.).....	Cardiff	1
Baltimore.....	Baltimore	1
Baron Khrabuk (str.).....	Cardiff	15 Feb.
Carl Hindrich (str.).....	Bangkok	2 Feb.
Celtic, the Queen.....	Rangoon	9 Feb.
Clovisine.....	Cardiff	1 Feb.
Crown Prince.....	Jersey	1 Feb.
Century.....	Swansea	1 Feb.
Cypher.....	Cardiff	1
C. & G. C.....	Cardiff	1
Charles.....	Cardiff	10 Feb.
Daisy.....	Cardiff	25 Feb.
Drumfield (str.).....	New York	10 Feb.
Eagle & Sparrow.....	Greenock	—
F. J. Spier.....	Cardiff	15 Feb.
Faerder.....	Baltimore	29 Jan.
Figaro.....	Cardiff	1
Frances.....		
Forest King.....		

## Last Quotations of Stocks and Bonds --- Mar. 22nd

Circulation		Public Funds		Pur	Last div.
262,126,000\$	Stock 5% currency (gold)	Bonds of 1865	940,000		
105,000,000	Stock 4 1/2% (gold), converted	Do 1868	928,000		
105,000,000	Gold Loan, 1868, 6 1/2%	12,25,000	1,207,000		
24,671,000	Do do 1879, 4 1/2%	24,671,000	2,400,000		
18,350,000	Do 1881, 4 1/2%	18,350,000	—		
17,000,000	State of Espírito Santo	17,000,000	—		
10,032,000	Do Minas Geraes, 5 1/2%	10,032,000	—		
4,000,000	Empreinte Municipal	4,000,000	163,000		
24,665,600			165,000		
Capital		Banks		Pur	Last div.
20,000,000\$	Comercial	100\$	8,000— Jan. 97	20,000\$—	
20,000,000	do and series	80	3,000— Jan. 97	20,000\$—	
22,000,000	Constructor	200		80,000—	
10,000,000	Credito Movel	200		9,000—	
20,000,000	Lavraria e Mineração	200		20,000—	
10,000,000	do and series	100		31,000—	
155,359,400	Nacional Brasileiro	200	6,000— Jan. 97	105,000—	
20,000,000	Republique do Brasil	200	3,000— Jan. 97	120,000—	
	do 2nd series	200	9,000— Jan. 97	50,000—	
	Rural e Hypotecario	200	8,000— Jan. 97	178,000—	
	do 2nd series	100	9,000— Jan. 97	180,000—	
		200	9,000— Jan. 97	65,500—	
		100	9,000— Jan. 97	66,500—	
		400	4,500— Jan. 97	116,000—	
Capital		Railways		Pur	Last div.
40,000,000\$	Bahia & Minas.....	40\$			
16,000,000	Muzambinho.....	100			
62,000,000	Oeste de Minas.....	200			
24,000,000	do and series.....	75			
70,000,000	S. Paulo Rio Grande.....	200			
	União Sudeste-Brasília.....	200			
	do 2nd series.....	60			
Capital		Tramways		Pur	Last div.
14,000,000\$	Jardim Botânico.....	200\$	— Jan. 97	115,000—	
12,000,000	S. Christovão.....	200	7,000— Jan. 97	155,000—	
Capital		Mills		Pur	Last div.
10,000,000\$	Alliança.....	200\$			
6,000,000	Brazil Industrial	200	4,000— Aug. 96	165,000—	
3,000,000	Caricó.....	200	10,000— Jan. 96	100,000—	
6,000,000	Companhia Industrial	200	10,000— Aug. 96	—	
1,200,000	D. Isidro.....	200	30,000— Jan. 97	—	
1,500,000	Industrial Mineira.....	200	10,000— Feb. 96	—	
800,000	Manufactura Fluminense.....	200	8,000— Aug. 96	150,000—	
900,000	Pedropolina.....	200	— July 96	—	
300,000	S. Pedro de Alcântara.....	200	10,000— Jan. 97	—	
	Santa Luzia.....	200			

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1867

Date	Steamer	Destination
1867		
March 21	Clyde	Montevideo and Buenos Ayres
" 24	Timnes	Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, Chester, Southampton.

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A large assortment of English novels, American and  
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Sailings every Saturday at 4 p. m. invariably.

The Steamer

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3rd class passengers, will sail for

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Saturday, 27th Inst. at 4 p. m.

Freight and parcels received through the  
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26th.

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